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The Valley of Andorra

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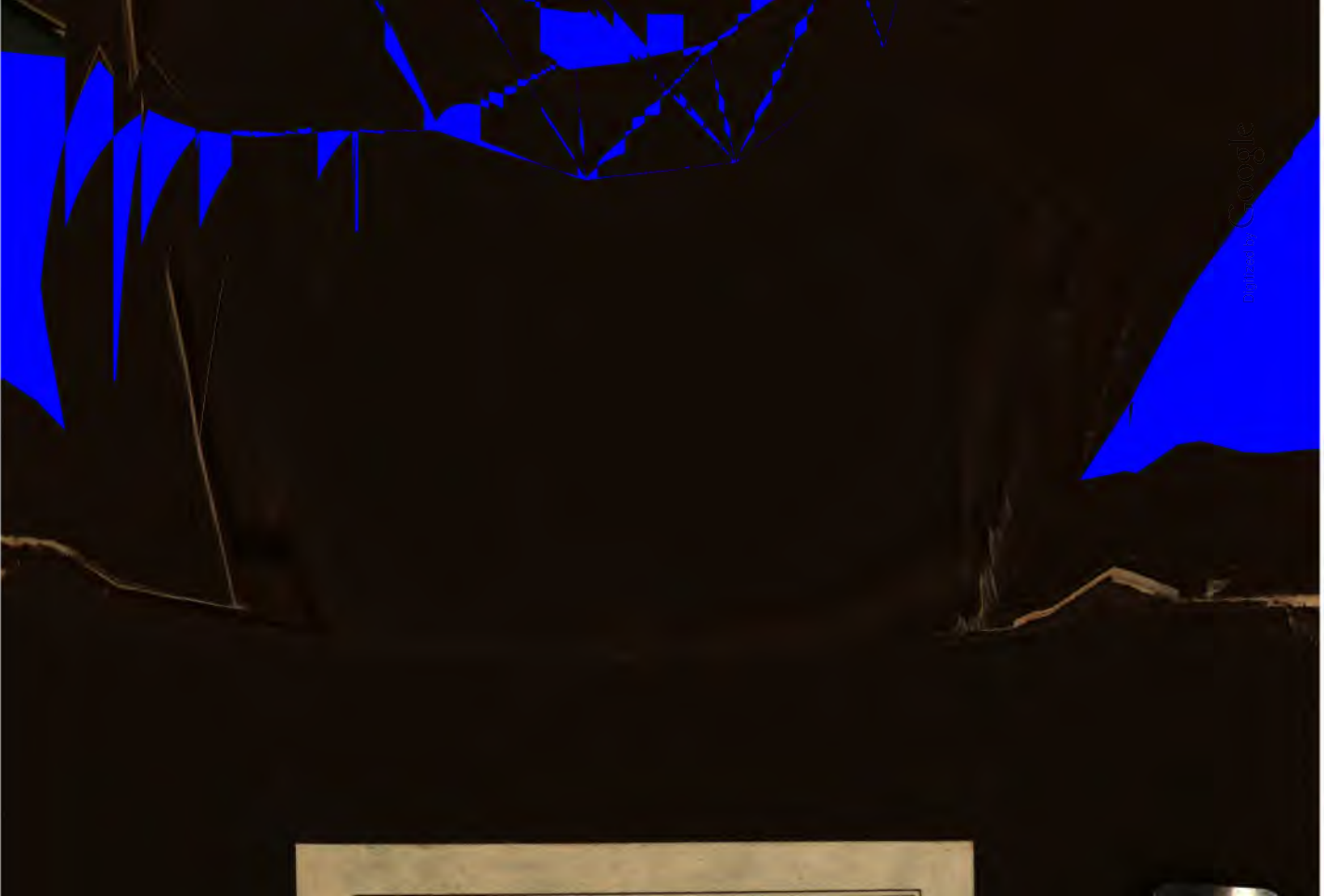

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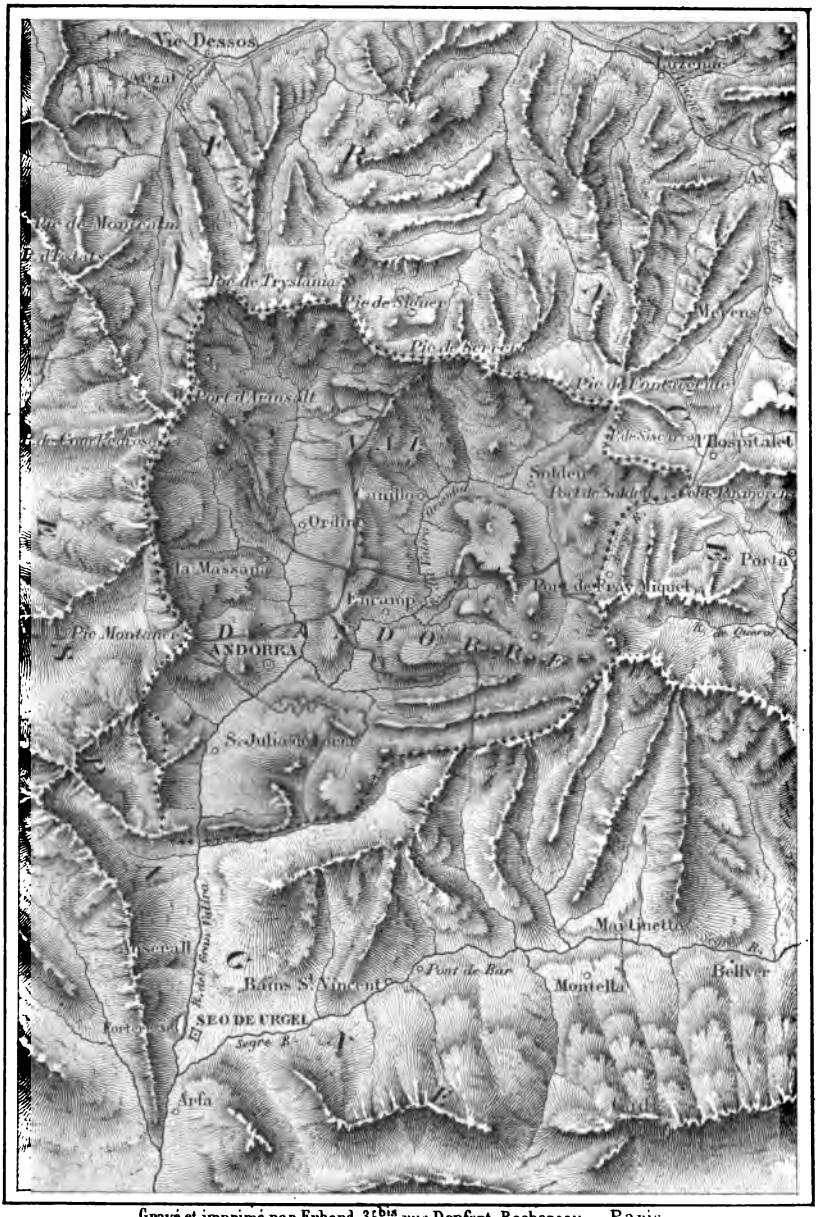
MAP OF ANDORRA



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THE

VALLEY OF ANDORRA

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, AND PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION

By

William Warren Tucker

CAMBRIDGE
Printed at the Riverside Press
1882

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THE greater part of the information contained in this little volume has been kindly furnished by Mr. J. F. Bladé, of Agen, France. Mr. Bladé is a man of learning, who has made thorough researches into the ancient history and geography of the valleys of the Pyrenees, and whose "Histoire et Institutions de la Vallée d'Andorre" will be an elaborate and authentic work.

W. W. T.

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

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THE VALLEY OF ANDORRA.

CHAPTER I.

THE SITUATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ANDORRA.

ANDORRA is situated upon the southern slope of the Pyrenees. Its northern limits reach the mountainous portions of the French Department of the Ariége, formerly a part of the province of Foix; on the east it is bounded by France and Spain, on the south and west by Spanish provinces. Its extent from north to south is seventeen miles, and its width varies from ten to eighteen miles. No measurements have been made of its area, and in consequence of the great irregularity of its surface it is impossible otherwise to ascertain it.

Andorra is divided into six parishes, namely, San Julia, Andorra-Vieilla, Encamp, Ca-

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nillo, La Massana, and Ordino, and contains not exceeding six thousand inhabitants. Its two principal rivers are the northern and eastern Valira. Both have their sources in France, and, uniting near Andorra, the capital, form the Grand Valira, which flows through the land of Urgel.

Several passages into the valleys connect France with Andorra, although wild and lofty mountains seem to form impenetrable barriers between them. The preferable route is from the Baths of Ax through Mérens to Hospitalet. Soon after leaving the latter place, the boundaries of Andorra are reached. Mountains form the horizon on every side. In front rise in imposing solitude inaccessible peaks covered with snow, where the Ariége has its origin. The traveller soon arrives at the Pass of Fray Miguel, through which he enters the valley. Following the circuitous course of the eastern Valira, he soon reaches Solden, a small settlement of a dozen houses. Here General Calvo was born, one of the most distinguished officers in the French army during the reign of Louis XIV. The

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next town on the route is Canillo, which holds an important position in the valley on account of the energy of the inhabitants in their agricultural pursuits. A ride of two hours brings the traveller to Encamp, which contains an old-fashioned forge, and another hour to Andorra-Vieilla, the capital of the state.

The capital contains about six hundred inhabitants. Its houses are constructed without regularity, and with no regard to taste. The Palace of the Government, or House of the Valley, will attract the visitor's attention, not by any architectural merits, but from the fact that in it the Viguiers, the Judge of Appeal, and the Bayles, administer justice, and the General Council holds its meetings. The first floor contains halls for the use of the Viguiers and the Council, to which is attached a small chapel. There is also a dining-room, where the magistrates, while officially occupied, take their meals at the public expense. Lodging-rooms are provided for the use of those who live at a distance, and on the ground floor are stables

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for their horses and mules. In this building is carefully preserved a journal of the acts of the government since its formation, of which a digest, called the Politar, was made in 1748 by Don Antonio Fiter y Roussel.

We have thus far followed the eastern Valira by the road — or more correctly speaking the path, as there are no carriage roads — which leads through the parishes of Canillo, Encamp, and Andorra-Vieilla.

The valley of the northern Valira, or Ordino, as it is sometimes called, through which flows the river of the same name, contains the parishes of La Massana and Ordino. In the latter there is a hot sulphur spring, which has never been developed, similar in temperature and qualities to the springs at Ax. It was at this place that attempts, referred to later, have been made to establish a gambling house.

The mountains in this region are not less wild than those of the eastern Valira, and the magnificent scenery continues through the length of the valley to its source.

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San Julia, the last of the six named parishes into which the state is divided, is south of the capital. It is beautifully situated, and forms a striking contrast to the upper valleys, its natural characteristics harmonizing with the fertile plains of Urgel, which it joins.

While the approaches to Andorra from the frontiers of France are impracticable during half the year, access to it from Spain is uninterrupted at all seasons.

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CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY OF ANDORRA, AND A LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BISHOPS OF URGEL, PRIOR TO THE PARÉAGES IN 1278.

In early historic times the country now known under the name of the Valley of Andorra was included in the territory of the Ilergètes, a people of Spain whom Ptolemy places near the time of the Vascons. The Ilergètes were conquered by Hannibal at the same time as the Ansetans and the Bargusians, 218 years B. C. They were afterwards subdued by the Romans, and were included in that part of Spain known as Tarraconnaise.

The diocese of Urgel, of which Andorra has always been and still is a dependency, formed part of this territory. The history of the diocese embraces the early days of the valley, and its prelates became, after the year 1278, joint sovereigns of the domain.

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Suggestions have been made in regard to the etymology of the name Urgel. Some thought it was found in the ancient Vergi, of which Saint Ctesiphon was bishop; but it has been shown that Vergi corresponds to the town of Berja, near Andral, in the Apulajarras. The truth is that Urgel is the ancient Orgia, which Ptolemy locates in the land of the Ilergètes, and was the capital of Cerretani Augustalis.

In the ninth century of our era the See of Urgel was designated by the name of Vicus Urgelli, and also Vicus Sanctæ Miriæ, on account of the Cathedral of Urgel, which had then been restored. It is evident from the will of Ermengol III., Count of Urgel, that the name Vicus was still in use in 1048 in ancient Ansona, but it disappeared in the tenth century from the country of Urgel, whose capital was designated in documents of that period as Sedes Urgelli.

The general belief in regard to the origin of the bishopric of Urgel is that it existed at the time of the Roman domination in Spain.

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When the See was destroyed by the Saracens, in the eighth century, the prelates of that city and of the other dioceses of the Spanish Marches were under the jurisdiction of the Archbishops of Narbonne till 1190, when the archbishopric of Tarragona was established.

There is no evidence of an interruption of the series of Bishops of Urgel for any length of time, in consequence of the occupation of Spain by the Saracens. They conquered Catalonia in 763, but in 786 the Carlovingians were masters of Urgel (in which the Valley of Andorra was included), Ansonia, and other provinces, and the following year Felix was bishop.

Saint Justus[1] was Bishop of Urgel before the year 527 and after 546. He is the earliest incumbent of the office in regard to whom there is no historic doubt. He belonged to a family of bishops, having had two brothers in that position in Spain. He subscribed to the second council at Toledo,

[1] See Appendix A.

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which was held, according to some, in 524, to others, in 546.

Felix was bishop in 783. He holds a conspicuous place in the history of that period on account of his heretical views, for which he was condemned and deposed by a council held in 799.

Sisebutus was bishop in 840, in which year the Cathedral of Urgel, which had been rebuilt after its destruction by the Saracens, was consecrated with great ceremony. The Emperor Louis le Débonnaire was represented by Count Suniepiedus, who liberally endowed the church with landed estates.

Ermengol held the position of archdeacon of the church in 1001, after the death of his father, Bernardo, Viscount of Conflent, brother of Salla, who was bishop in 1010. In what year he succeeded his uncle is not known, but he is supposed to have been his coadjutor, with an agreement, through family influence, that the succession should fall to him.

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Ponce de Vilamur, of the viscountal family of that name, was cousin of Berenguer de Eril, Bishop of Lérida, and of Bernardo de Vilamur, Bishop of Urgel in 1203. At the age of four or five years Ponce was made canon by Bernardo, and was not more than thirty-four when he was elected bishop in 1203. He adopted severe measures against the heretical Albigeois, and maintained serious quarrels with the Count de Foix. He died in 1257.

Pedro de Urg, Archdeacon of Prats, was elected Bishop of Urgel November 12, 1269. In March, 1270, this prelate, being at the monastery of Bellpuig de las Avellanas, confirmed the donations made to the religious society in 1248 by Ponce de Vilamur. He was present at two provincial councils in the years 1278 and 1279, when it was determined to make overtures to the Pope to obtain the canonization of Saint Raymond de Peñafort, and solemnized two synods, one in 1276 and the other in 1286.

On the 30th December, 1278, the decree

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of arbitration between Pedro and Roger Bernard, Count de Foix, as to their respective rights in the valleys of Andorra, was announced. This decision, which will be referred to hereafter, is the foundation of the political constitution of Andorra.

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CHAPTER III.

ANDORRA UNDER THE CARLOVINGIAN DOMINATION AND UNDER THE SUZERAINTY OF THE COUNTS OF URGEL.

In the act of consecration of the church of Urgel in 840, Andorra is mentioned for the first time in any of the public documents, and is thus described: "In the land of Urgel . . . the parishes of the Valley of Andorra, namely: Lauredia (San Julia de Loria), Andorra (Andorra-Vieilla), Santa Coloma, La Massana, Ordino, Encamp." It will be noticed that these localities are the same as the present parishes, excepting Santa Coloma, which became a vicarial chapel at a period unknown.

Carlovingian traditions abound in Andorra, among others that Charlemagne was lodged in the Casa Berenguer, situated at the Puig d'Olivesa, in the parish of San Julia; also that he was successful in a battle with the Moors at the Serra de la Nor, in the parish of

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Massana. At the right of the Pon Pla, in the same parish, there is seen a stone which is said to have been made hollow by a blow from the sword of Charlemagne, into which the oats for his horse were put. Between Pon Pla and le Pon de San Antoni there is a stone upon which the Emperor's footprints are visible. Another tradition points out the house at the Mas del Dumenge, in the parish of Encamp, where Louis le Débonnaire sojourned. Neither of these Emperors nor Charles le Chauve ever went to Andorra, but their influence, direct and indirect, gave to the little state an existence, and the independence which it now enjoys.

By a decree in 843 the Emperor Charles le Chauve made a gift to Count Siefred of lands in the Marche of Spain, and also the whole of the Valley of Andorra. From this time the country of Urgel became hereditary, and was under the jurisdiction of the French sovereigns before forming part, with the rest of Catalonia, of the domain of the Kings of Aragon.

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Ermengol I.[1] inherited from his father the province of Urgel and that of Ansonia, which he divided with his brother. This count distinguished himself in fighting the Saracens, and lost his life in a battle near Cordova, in 1010.

Ermengol II. was still young at the death of his father. He died in the Holy Land in 1040, leaving one son.

Ermengol III. was only seven years old when he succeeded his father under the guardianship of his mother. He was killed in 1065, in the battle of Barbaste, fought against the Saracens.

Ermengol IV., son of the preceding, died in 1092, leaving one son by his first wife. He married for the second time Adélaïde, daughter of Bertrand II., Count of Provence, who inherited from her father the province of Forcalquier.

[1] For a complete list of the Counts of Urgel see Appendix B.

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Ermengol V. took part in several expeditions against the Saracens, and perished in the year 1112, in an attempt to recover the Isles Baléares.

Ermengol VI. died in 1154, leaving one son,

Ermengol VII., who, in the year 1162, by a formal act, relinquished the custom, transmitted by his ancestors, of taking possession of the personal and landed estates of the Bishops of Urgel. This custom was in other places general, and authorized by feudal law. In 1183 Ermengol went with his brother, Gaucorand, to make war upon the Saracens in the kingdom of Valencia, and both were killed.

Ermengol VIII., son of the preceding, and whose mother was the daughter of Raymond-Bérenger IV., Count of Provence, received in 1185 the oath of fidelity of Arnaldo, Viscount of Castelbó and Cerdagna, constituting the former a seigniory of Urgel. In 1198 Ermengol and Raymond-Roger, Count de Foix, entered into war upon the question

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of the limits of their possessions. The Viscount of Castelbó sustained the claims of Count de Foix. Hostilities ceased by a treaty made at the instance of the King of Aragon, in March, 1208. Soon after Ermengol died, leaving an only daughter named Aurembiax, for whose hand there were many pretenders. She married Pedro, Infant de Portugal, son of King Sanche of Aragon, and died in 1231, leaving all her estates to her husband. After her death the province of Urgel passed to the Kings of Aragon, who took in 1233 the title of Suzerain of the country. Yet, it was not long before Urgel was annexed to the house of the Viscounts of Cabrera, in Catalonia, represented by Geraldo, whose rights descended to his son Pons, who died in 1243.

Ermengol IX., son of the preceding, died in early infancy, and was succeeded by his brother,

Rodrigue, who married Constance de Moncada, from whom he was divorced in 1236. His second wife was Cécile, daughter of Roger-Bernard II., Count de Foix. From

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the first union there was born a daughter, who married Sanche d'Antillon, and from the second two sons, Ermengol and Alvare. It was during the life of Rodrigue that the agreement was made between Pedro d'Urg, Bishop of Urgel, and Roger-Bernard, Count de Foix, in regard to Andorra, to which allusion has been made in a previous chapter.

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CHAPTER IV.

JOINT LORDS OF THE VALLEY UNTIL THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

LAY LORDS.

By the decree resulting from the arbitration in 1278, the sovereignty of the Valley of Andorra belonged to the Counts de Foix and the Bishops of the See of Urgel.

Roger I.,[1] Count de Carcassonne, was the first Count de Foix. He died in 1040, leaving the province of Carcassonne to Raymond, his elder son, and the district of Foix to Bernard, the younger. By various successions the inheritance of Foix fell to

Raymond-Roger, who interested himself in the war against the Albigeois, sometimes with success, oftener with loss, and was obliged at last to sue for peace. He married

[1] For a list of the Counts de Foix see Appendix C.

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Philippine d'Aragon, daughter of the King Don Pedro, and died in 1222.

Roger-Bernard II., son and successor of the foregoing, married Ermengarde de Castelbó, who brought to the house of Foix the land of Castelbó, in which was embraced the Valley of Andorra. It was thus that Roger-Bernard II. and his successors became possessed of rights in the valley granted to their predecessors by the Counts of Urgel, excepting those accorded by the said Counts to the Bishops of the See. After the death of the heiress of Castelbó Roger-Bernard married Ermengarde de Narbonne. He died in 1264, leaving a son and heir,

Roger-Bernard III. The rights in the valley conceded by the Counts of Urgel to various prelates of the See were incontestable. Equally so were the rights, purely seignioral, which were not thus alienated, and which passed to the house of Castelbó, of which the heiress married Roger-Bernard II., Count de Foix. These involved and conflicting claims led to prolonged suits and

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wars, which were settled by arbitration in the year 1278. The decree is known as the *Paréages*. The document is long, and embraces many things foreign to our subject. As far as Andorra is concerned, it decrees in substance that its domain and jurisdiction shall henceforth remain undivided between the Bishops of Urgel and the Counts of Foix; that the former may raise a tax every other year to the amount of four thousand Melgorian sols;[1] and that the following year the Counts may levy a tribute at discretion. Each joint lord shall appoint a Viguier as his representative. These two magistrates shall administer justice in common. If one is absent the other may act alone. The counts shall receive three quarters of the amount of fines and penalties of justice, and the bishops the remaining quarter.

The rights of Roger-Bernard III. in the Valley of Andorra, in accordance with the *Paréages* in 1278, passed to his successors of the first house of Foix, and then to the houses of Grailly, of Albret, and of Bourbon. They

[1] The sol is equal in value to a sou.

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were united to the Crown by the elevation of Henry IV. to the throne of France, and are exercised to-day by the chief of the state. In course of time the discretionary tribute levied by the Counts of Foix was changed into a fixed sum, which, before the year 1793, amounted to 1,920 francs, payable every two years. At the present time Andorra pays annually to France 960 francs, and to the See of Urgel 460 francs.

ECCLESIASTICAL LORDS.[1]

Guillermo de Moncada, of the Dominican order, succeeded in 1293 as Bishop of Urgel to Pedro de Urg, mentioned at the end of Chapter II. He died in 1308. The succession continues in regular order to the choice, in 1365, of

Pedro de Luna, a descendant of a distinguished family of Aragon, who, after the death of the anti-Pope, Clement VII., was chosen his successor by the factious Cardinals of Avignon. He was followed in 1371 by

[1] For a complete list, see Appendix D.

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Berenguer de Eril, of a noble Catalonian family, who was made Cardinal by Pope Urban VI. in 1388, and died in 1391.

Galieran de Villanova succeeded him in 1388, and distinguished himself by violently opposing the attempts of a Count of Urgel who wished to seize the district of Palhas. He died in 1415, and was succeeded by

Francisco de Tovia, who was followed in 1457 by

Arnaldo-Roger de Palhas, who granted many privileges to the chapter of the See, and became, it is said, Patriarch of Alexandria.

Francisco Antonio de la Duena y Cisneras was made bishop in November, 1797, at the period when the ancient relations between Andorra and France were suppressed by the Revolution.

The series of bishops is unbroken during the period of time embraced in this chapter,

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and it comprises many learned, distinguished, and devout men, who performed their duties with honor to themselves and with advantage to the See.

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CHAPTER V.

ANDORRA FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

At the time of the Revolution, the Andorrans offered to the government of the Republic the usual tribute. It was refused, as being infected with feudalism, and the relations between the valleys and France continued interrupted. But many Andorrans desiring a renewal of their former intercourse, the authorities of the valleys in 1801 opened negotiations with the Prefect of the Ariége to secure this object. They urged the French nation to resume the ancient rights which its kings had exercised over their country. They asked in exchange but two things: the protection of France and the acceptance of a fixed sum, which would free them from the payment of custom-house dues. They requested the appointment of a French Viguier and a resumption of all the relations existing before the Revolution.

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The petition of the Andorran commissioners was forwarded to Bonaparte, then First Consul, by the Minister of the Interior. In the month of March, 1806, the following decree was issued: —

"In regard to the petition of the inhabitants of the Valley of Andorra to be reinstated in their former police and commercial relations with France, we have decreed and now order the following: —

"ARTICLE I. There shall be appointed, upon the nomination of the Minister of the Interior, a Viguier selected from the Department of the Ariége, who, in connection with the Viguier of the Bishop of Urgel, shall be present at the Cortes or the courts of justice of the Valley of Andorra, and who shall use all the privileges that conventions or custom have conferred upon the office, whether in the performance of its regular duties, or in the appointment of Bayles, who administer justice in civil cases.

"ARTICLE II. The Receiver General of the Department of the Ariége shall receive

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annually the sum of 960 francs, which the Valley of Andorra paid to France before the Revolution, and shall account for it to the public treasury.

"ARTICLE III. Permission is granted to the Andorrans to import each year the quantity of grain and the number of cattle that the decree of the Council of 1767 allowed them to take from us, and proper precaution shall be used to ascertain that the grain and the cattle shall be consumed by the inhabitants.

"ARTICLE IV. Three deputies of Andorra shall annually make oath before the Prefect of the Department of the Ariége, who is authorized by these presents to receive it.

"ARTICLE V. Our Ministers of the Interior, of Finance, and of Foreign Relations are charged, in their respective departments, with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

The French government then prepared a list of the provisions and live stock that the

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people of the valleys might have the right to import free of duty, upon condition that they should pass under the inspection of the custom-house at Ax. The list embraced 1,000 loads of grain, 30 loads of vegetables, 1,200 sheep, 40 cows, 200 hogs, 30 mules, 20 horses, 20 mares, 1,080 kilogrammes of powder, 2,160 kilogrammes of salt fish, and 150 pieces of linen.

The two documents above referred to were sent to the authorities of Andorra, who immediately despatched delegates to the Prefect of the Ariége to take the oath required by Article IV. of the decree of 1806. Joseph Pilher was the first Viguier appointed. It is proper to add that the Bishop of Urgel then in office did everything in his power to secure the renewal of the relations between France and Andorra.

From a careful examination of documents it appears that from 1808 to 1813 the valleys were never disturbed by the war between France and Spain. The belligerents were of accord in respecting the territory,

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the occupation of which would have been really of no military advantage to either party.

After the first fall of Napoleon I. the Andorran delegates took oath before the Marquis of Nicolai, Prefect of the Ariége under Louis XVIII., but there is no evidence that the formality was observed during the period of the Hundred Days.

During the civil wars in Spain, in the latter part of the reign of Ferdinand VII., the neutrality of Andorra was more than once violated by the royal troops as well as by the rebel soldiers. It was the same during the first Carlist war, and after the rights of Charles X. in the valley passed into the hands of Louis Philippe by the Revolution of July, 1830. During this war the Bishop of Urgel, joint lord of the valley, took part with Don Carlos, and consequently became an exile in France, where he died in the Seminary of Montpellier.

In 1848 the powers of Louis Philippe in Andorra passed to the government of the

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second French Republic, thence to Napoleon III. when he became Emperor of the French, and are now represented by the President of the Republic.

The peaceful life of the valleys was greatly disturbed by political agitations from 1866 to 1868, and in the years 1880 and 1881. They originated in the unscrupulous and persistent efforts of speculators to obtain modifications of the constitution which would enable them to secure the right to establish a casino and gambling house in the territory. The growth of Hamburg and Baden-Baden in former days and the wonderful results at Monaco at the present time were brought to the knowledge of the simple people, many of whom were allured, by visions of an influx of gold and an easy acquisition of wealth, to favor the project. Thus far the attempt has failed, but if it is renewed and obtains temporary success, the inhabitants should remember that the policy of France is opposed to public gambling, and as long as that nation continues to hold the position of joint sovereign of the valley its permanent existence

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there would not be tolerated. Nor is it to be supposed that the Bishop of Urgel would permit the introduction of a system so immoral in its tendency, and so debasing in its practices.[1]

[1] It is more than probable, that ignorance on the part of the present generation of Andorrans, of their constitutional and other political duties, and a forgetfulness on the part of the governments of the protecting states of their easy responsibilities, have permitted the attempts, referred to above, to gain a dangerous headway. With a full knowledge of their obligations, the people would not require the enforcement of law. In order to obtain this desirable end, let France take the initiative in the matter, and authorize Mr. Bladé to write the history and explain the public law of Andorra. No man is better prepared for the work, which would be greatly to the advantage of all the parties in interest. T.

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CHAPTER VI.

THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE VALLEY.

As stated in the preceding chapter, the French Republic in 1793 refused to continue its then existing relations with Andorra, for the reason that they partook too much of the feudal system. In the decree of March 27, 1806, reëstablishing their intercourse, it was provided that, in consideration of certain custom-house immunities, Andorra should annually pay to France the sum of 960 francs.

After the Spanish revolution of 1808, the Cortes realized, in 1810, the necessity of unifying Spain, and abolished the following year the feudal system.

The public law, modified in 1806 and 1811, was intended to change the nature of the relations existing between the three states. Since those dates the governments of France

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and Spain have made several covenants with the valley, and have thus recognized in Andorra a distinct political existence. This country, then, may be regarded as a small state, in which protection has been substituted for feudalism, and which is deprived of what writers on international law designate as *exterior sovereignty*. Its limited independence takes from it the power of concluding diplomatic treaties, of accrediting ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, and of performing other sovereign acts.

The principle of the constitution and government of Andorra is derived from the decree of the *Paréages* of 1278, more or less modified by changes in public law, which progress has made necessary.

The undivided sovereignty of the valley exists in the chief of the French state and the Bishop of Urgel, represented by their respective Viguiers. The incumbent on the part of France is taken from the Department of the Ariége, and is appointed for life, while the Viguier of the bishop must be an An-

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dorran, and holds office during three years, at the end of which time he is reëligible.

THE VIGUIERS.

The arbitrators in 1278, recognizing the impossibility of the personal presence of the joint sovereigns in Andorra, decreed that they should be represented by Viguiers, who were clothed with the legislative, judicial, and executive authority belonging to the sovereigns, and who were empowered to appoint the necessary officers to execute their acts. They also command the militia. In the performance of their duties they are required to respect the rights, privileges, and customs, written and unwritten, of the valley.

The authorities of Andorra are composed, independently of the Viguiers, of

1st. The General Council, consisting of twenty-four members, being four from each parish, and also of parish councils.

2d. Of a Syndic General, assisted by a second and often by a third Syndic, charged

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with the execution of the decisions of the Assembly, and with the general interests of the valley.

3d. Of two *Bayles*, inhabitants of Andorra, one appointed by the French Viguier, the other by the Viguier of the Bishop of Urgel.

4th. Of a Judge of Appeal, chosen for life, alternately by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

5th. Of several notaries and clerks.

6th. Of Auditors for each parish, chosen by the heads of families.

7th. Of police agents and bailiffs, appointed by the General Council.

All these functionaries, before taking office, make oath before the First Syndic, in presence of the General Council, to perform their respective duties conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

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To be qualified for public service, or to be an elector, it is necessary to be an Andorran, the head of a family, resident of a parish, of good character and sound judgment.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The General Council is composed of a senior and junior Consul from each parish, and of two delegates chosen by heads of families. It controls the administration of parish councils, and appoints all officers of government except the ~~Viguiers~~, the Bayles, and the Judge of Appeal, of which the choice belongs to the joint sovereigns. It has cognizance of all matters of administration and of police, of roads, fishing, hunting, public works, etc., and decides upon all contentions relating to these matters. It watches over the observance of all laws and measures of public interest. The Council is divided into three sections. The first, composed of six members, of which one is taken from each parish, decides in the first instance upon matters in dispute. The second section, also of six members, sits as a court of appeal and of last resort upon all questions

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within its jurisdiction. The third section is composed of the remaining twelve members. The acts and votes of the General Council as well as of the parish councils, are public. The General Council appoints as secretary one of the notaries, who is thought to be the best informed in the usages and customs of the country and in the ancient documents, which it may be necessary to consult. (Members of the Council have the title of "Very Illustrious.")

THE SYNDIC GENERAL.

This officer and a second and third Syndic are appointed by the General Council, and are selected from the most competent and distinguished men in the country. (He (or, in case of necessity, one of his substitutes) presides over the Council, causes its decisions to be put in execution, and represents it in matters of every nature. He issues passports, certifies the product of merchandise exported from Andorra, keeps the seals of state, administers the public funds, and convokes extraordinary meetings of the Council in case of necessity. He has the right to the title of "Very Illustrious Seignior.")

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THE BAYLES.

Each of the joint sovereigns appoints a Bayle, selected from a list of six candidates submitted by the General Council. The term of office is three years. The Bayles have cognizance in the court of first instance of all civil cases, in which their decision is final, if the parties do not appear before the Judge of Appeal within a period of thirteen days. They obtain the preliminary information in criminal affairs, which they transmit at once to the Viguiers. They can also impose fines, and can require, if necessary, the aid of the armed force to make domiciliary visits for the arrest of criminals. They are assisted, as judges, by a notary performing the duties of clerk, and by a sufficient number of bailiffs, who are appointed by the Council. The title of Bayles is "Honorable Seignior."

JUDGE OF APPEAL.

This officer, generally a French or Spanish lawyer, is appointed for life, alternately by the chief of the French state and the

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Bishop of Urgel.) He has cognizance of (all the decisions, on appeal, made by the Bayles in the court of first instance.) For this purpose the papers relating to the case are sent to him, and he selects at discretion a clerk to aid him. (If the parties are not satisfied with his decision, they may, in the third and last resort, appeal to the joint sovereigns, who appoint a distinguished jurist to act in their name.) The expense of the appeal prevents its general adoption. The Judge of Appeal is present at the courts convened by the Viguiers, and acts as assessor. (His title is "Magnificent Seignior.")

NOTARIES.

In principle the Notaries are appointed in equal numbers by each of the joint sovereigns, but in fact, they are nearly always selected by the Bishop of Urgel, upon the recommendation of the Council.

BAILIFFS.

The attributes of these officers are very nearly the same as those in corresponding positions in the tribunals of France and

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Spain, and they are required to summon the members of the General Council, and to cause its dignity to be respected.

AUDITORS.

These officers, formerly called *contadores*, and now elected, instead of being appointed, one for each district, make a valuation of the resources of the inhabitants, and prepare a list of the portion that each family should contribute for the public expenses.

ARCHIVES.

The archives of the state are for the most part kept in the "House of the Valley," in Andorra-Vieilla, the capital. To open the place of deposit, the consent of the Syndic and of the First Consul of each parish is necessary, each one having a key to different locks. The ancient documents of Andorra are written in Latin, French, Castilian, or in Catalonian, which is the official language of the country.

RAHONADORS.

These officers, two in number, are ap-

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pointed by the General Council to attend the courts, and to see that the Viguiers and the Judge of Appeal, in making their decisions, preserve the customs and privileges of the valley. They also offer extenuating circumstances, if any exist, in mitigation of punishments of persons on trial.

PARISH COUNCILS.

The Parish Council is composed of a first and second Consul, assisted by twelve councillors, elected by the heads of families in the parish. Each council appoints an officer, called *mostasa*, who supervises the slaughter houses, verifies the correctness of instruments for weighing and measuring, etc. The councils in their respective parishes, subject to the control of the General Council, collect taxes, appropriate the revenues, regulate the use of pasturage, and keep in order the public buildings and roads. To be eligible to the office of councillor a man must be a landed proprietor, or be engaged in some industrial pursuit. The councils inflict fines or other punishments upon those who disregard their decisions. They meet six times a year at

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stated periods, and as much oftener as the public interest requires.

THE ARMED FORCE.

The militia of the valley consists of all citizens capable of bearing arms, of whom a certain number are obliged to be provided with guns and ammunition. The Viguiers have the command of the armed force, and the Bayles are their lieutenants. The latter review the troops as often as once in each year, and inflict fines upon those whose equipments do not conform to the legal requirements. The General Council, annually, subject to the approbation of the Viguiers, appoints in each parish a captain, and as many subaltern officers as the size of the force renders necessary. Under urgent circumstances the Syndic General, the Bayles, and the Parish Councils can call out the militia, especially when they have occasion to enforce their authority or the orders of the General Council, or to insure public safety. They also have the right to use the armed force to arrest malefactors or other offenders against the law. The militia re-

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ceive no pay, but when employed in pursuing, arresting, or guarding malefactors a compensation is allowed them at the expense of the delinquents.

THE COURTS.

Criminals are proceeded against either by indictment, by information, or by notice from the office of the judge. As before stated, the Bayles, in cases of urgency, take the initiative in the prosecution, which is continued by the Viguiers. If the crime is punishable by death, imprisonment for life, or a definite period, the Viguier notifies his colleague, and they unite in giving direction for a meeting of the courts. They also inform the Syndic General of the day and hour, and request him to have everything in readiness for the occasion. The Bayles, accompanied by a body of soldiers, go out to meet the Viguiers, and escort them to the capital. The Judge of Appeal is notified, and arrives, in charge of a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

On the day, and at the hour fixed upon,

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the General Council assembles, and sends a deputation to the Viguiers and the Judge of Appeal to receive and conduct them to their places. The First Viguier, that of France, or, in his absence, the Episcopal Viguier, explains the reasons for calling together the courts, which, in compliance with his request, are at once formally organized for business. It has been stated that the power to inflict fines exists in several of the political departments of Andorra. These punishments are entered upon the records, and are referred to the courts and the General Council, who confirm those which they consider just, and annul the others. Sometimes the courts substitute pecuniary fines for other punishments. All these decisions are inscribed upon a register, which is in the hands of the Council. The offenders who are subjected to fines are bound to furnish security for their payment, and the money thus received is applicable to the expenses incurred by the meeting of the courts. Notices emanating from the courts and the Council are submitted to the approbation of the Viguiers before their communication to the public.

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Thus, all parties interested are informed, by means of written publications affixed to the communal house of each parish, that the courts are in session to render civil and criminal justice.

During the sessions the Bayles and the Judge of Appeal act upon matters within their respective jurisdictions.

When punishment of death, or of imprisonment for life or for a definite period, has been pronounced, the sentence is solemnly read to the condemned in the grand square of the capital by the clerk of the courts, who is also a notary of the valley. The Viguiers, the Judge of Appeal, the Syndics, the General Council, the Bayles, and a great concourse of people are present at the ceremony. Order is preserved by the militia.

When a sentence of death is to be executed (which is a rare event), a French, Spanish, or some other foreign executioner is engaged for the service, and is protected by a file of soldiers while he remains in the

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country. The garrote is the system employed for executions.

Those who are sentenced to penal servitude serve their terms in France or in Spain.

The courts are held at least once each year, and are called together as much oftener as the public interest requires. At the close of a session the Viguiers and Judge of Appeal are escorted out of the capital with the same ceremony as when they arrived.

SEAL OF STATE.

The seal of the Viguiers, of which a facsimile appears upon the title-page, is a quartering of the mitre and crozier of Urgel, the bars of Catalonia, and the cows of the House of Béarn, — the whole bearing as a crest the crown of Marquis.

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CHAPTER VII.

CLIMATE, ANIMALS, FLORA, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES, POPULATION.

CLIMATE.

THE climate of Andorra is the same as that of the other valleys of western Catalonia, similarly situated. After the end of autumn, the snow which covers the mountains renders communication with France sometimes impossible and always difficult, if not dangerous. Towards the end of April, the passes become practicable, and continue so during the summer and the early part of the autumn. From the month of June to the middle of September the heat is excessive, particularly in the lower part of the country, and in the winter the cold is very severe.

MINERAL AND WARM SPRINGS.

The soil of the valley is very rich in iron ore, and consequently its waters are salubri-

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ous. The warm and mineral springs have not been carefully investigated, although they exist in abundance. Among the iron springs, the best are to be found in the parishes of Ordino and Massana. The village of Escaldes possesses warm and hot springs of sulphur, pure and in various combinations.

ANIMALS.

Bears were formerly numerous, but are now rare. Those that are occasionally killed in the highest part of the parish of Massana come generally from the mountains of Pallàs. Wild boars are no longer found, but wolves have, unfortunately, not disappeared. Foxes, sables, hares, and rabbits are abundant, and izards live on the summits of the mountains. Eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey are not rare. In the proper seasons are found a great variety of birds, such as wood-cock, partridges, snipe, wild geese and ducks, and quails in quantities. Fine trout are taken in the ponds, streams, and rivers, and eels in the Grand Valira.

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FLORA.

No complete list of the plants of Andorra has been made. Among the most interesting which botanists have gathered is the *Cistus laurifolius*, which grows in abundance upon the rocks near the village of Andorra-Vieilla. The *Coronilla varia*, the *Euphrasia linifolia*, and the *Galium maritimum* are also found. On the road between Canillo and Encamp the *Santolina pectinata*, one of the rare plants of the Pyrenees, grows, and near the latter village the *Centranthus augustifolius* and the *Parenchia polygonifolia* and *serpyllifolia* are gathered.

AGRICULTURE.

There is much more uncultivated than cultivated land in Andorra. The larger portion of it is public property, and is farmed out. In the forests of the north are found the birch, the pine, and the fir tree. Common oaks and evergreens abound in the south. In addition to beasts of burden, which are fed in the private and public pastures, there are large quantities of breeding animals of different races, herds of goats and

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young mules. The latter are generally sold in Spain when they are old enough to work. While the raising of animals predominates as an occupation, the culture of land is not neglected. The best soil, situated in the valleys and dales, is generally reserved as meadows, which are well manured and watered. The hay produced from these grounds is stored to feed the animals which are kept in barns during the winter. The more hardy beasts are driven to Catalonia, to find in the warm climate of the valley of the Ségre protection against the cold season.

The arable lands often obtained on the mountain slopes by incessant labor produce wheat, rye, potatoes, beans, peas, and other vegetables, and tobacco, the culture and commerce of which are free in the valleys. This culture has lately been in such favor in Andorra, especially in the southern part, that the cereal products, which were scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, are seriously diminished. A portion of the tobacco crop is used in the country, and

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the rest passes into Spain. The mountains produce spontaneously excellent strawberries and raspberries as well as nuts. The rigor of the winter climate does not permit the culture of the vine. Walnut and chestnut trees are quite plentiful in the parish of San Julia, and apple trees are abundant in Ordino.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Andorra are very limited. In some places, the streams are utilized by saw-mills, which cut into boards and joists the trees brought down from the mountains, where charcoal is also made. The surplus of these products is exported to Catalonia and France. In the villages of Encamp, Escaldes, and San Julia a certain number of weavers live, whose trade is transmitted from father to son. With the woollen yarn which the women spin during the winter's leisure time these workmen weave druggets and coarse cloth in various colors. There are three forges in the country, of which two are in Ordino and one in Encamp. They are supplied with ore from the mountain of Ransol, and with charcoal made in

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the valley from pine and fir tree wood. There exists in the parish of Encamp a mine of argentiferous lead, which has never been worked, but is thought capable of very good results.

COMMERCE.

As there are no carriage roads in the valleys, the commerce is transacted upon the backs of mules and horses. Money of Spain circulates there more than that of France. The inhabitants, in their intercourse with France and Spain, enjoy immunities from customs' dues acknowledged as privileges or conceded by conventions. In a summary manner, it may be stated that Andorra exports to Spain, regularly or by contraband, mules, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and donkeys, charcoal, boards, tobacco, hams, and cheese, woollen yarn and coarse cloth. Except the animals, of which the larger part come from France originally, the products enumerated are Andorran. Spain sends to the valley wine, oil, cereals, fruits, chocolate, sugar, salt, some silks, and many small objects. The exports to France consist of skins, beasts of burden, game, lum-

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ber, etc., and the imports from that country are printed cottons, hardware, grain, vegetables, spices, salt fish, linen, etc.

MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

No vestiges of a prehistoric period have been discovered in Andorra. Several French and Spanish historians state that there existed in their day an iron ring fastened upon the summit of the Puig de Altavaca, and another upon the crest of the mountain of Fontargente. More recent writers assert that in their day only the vestiges of the rings remained. Different origins were attributed to them; one, that they were trophies of Pompey; another, that they were placed there by order of the Emperor Gallienus; others still trace them to Louis le Débonnaire. All these opinions have their supporters now, and many Andorrans will tell you that the famous rings exist, or at least that the place where they were found is easily recognized. The truth is, recent researches have failed to discover the rings or the place. There is no doubt of their existence in the seventeenth century, and it is

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probable that they were intended to indicate boundaries. Andorra pretends to possess two monuments of a period contemporaneous with the Saracenic occupation, — the square towers of Meca in Ordino and of Seca in San Julia. It would seem evident from the fact that the towers present no features of Moorish architecture, that their construction must have been far more recent than the time when the Moors held sway over the north of Spain. The specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, more or less ancient, are not worthy of special attention. In the village of Fontaneda, belonging to the parish of San Julia, the ruins of a house are shown which is supposed to have been occupied by Saint Ermengol, Bishop of the See, from 1010 to 1035. Near the village of Bons, in the parish of Encamp, are seen the remains of a square tower called Torre de Rossell. Some writers think it belonged to the Viscounts of Castelbó, but furnish no proof of it. At any rate, it was built with great care, and water from a neighboring mountain was conveyed by a subterranean canal to different parts of the edifice.

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POPULATION.

There is no exact way of ascertaining the population of Andorra. Registers of births, marriages, and deaths are kept by the clergy, but they do not serve the purpose of an official census. Many inhabitants leave the country to seek their fortune as tradesmen or workmen in France or Spain with the expectation of returning. Others are employed in driving cattle and sheep to the Ribera de Urgel, to avoid the rigorous winter climate of Andorra, and in taking care of them while there. The ecclesiastical record does not indicate the return of these citizens. An estimate of the population, made with great care, gives the following result: —

Parish of San Julia	1,000
Andorra-Vieilla	1,100
Encamp	700
Canillo	1,100
La Massana	1,000
Ordino	900
Total	5,800

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FINANCES.

The budget of national receipts in Andorra is chiefly composed of sums obtained from public pasturage, personal taxes, and the sale of communal trees.

The larger part of the wealth of the valley is undoubtedly in the forests and pastures which it possesses on the mountains. They are divided into two portions, — those held in common, and those belonging to the state.

The communal pastures are divided into quarters, each of which is appropriated to the use of one or more parishes, according to population. A "Council of the Quarter" is chosen, whose duty it is to see that the distribution is justly made.

The forests are wholly communal, each parish receiving its distinct share under proper regulation. If the wood thus obtained is more than sufficient for their consumption, the excess is sold, and the proceeds are paid into the national treasury.

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The public pastures consist of land upon the mountains bordering on Spain. These are annually leased to shepherds from Urgel, who send their sheep from the summer's heat of that country to the fresh mountain land.

In addition to these sources of revenue, a capitation tax of one real (five cents) for each inhabitant, a tax upon income, and a tax upon the number of cattle one may possess are imposed.

The amount of these assessments is determined by the General Council, under whose authority the parish councils collect them.

The proceeds, although small, are always in excess of the annual disbursements, which consist of ecclesiastical expenses, the civil administration, and public works.

Andorra has no national debt.

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CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGION. EDUCATION. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

RELIGION.

ANDORRA is included in the Spanish diocese of Urgel. All the inhabitants of the valley are devout Roman Catholics, although they are tolerant towards strangers temporarily residing in the country who have a different faith.

EDUCATION.

In a country for the most part composed of shepherds and tillers of the soil, the time necessary for studies is occupied in labor. Yet the opportunity of instruction is gratuitously offered to all who wish to avail of it. In each parish a primary school is kept by the vicar, in which reading and writing are taught, and in several parishes young men may obtain preliminary instruction in law, medicine, or the church.

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MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The Andorrans are strongly attached to their traditional habits, and are opposed to innovations. They are charitable and hospitable to the extent of their means, the houses of the rich being freely and gratuitously open to the traveller who seeks food or shelter.

They have great curiosity to know what is going on in the world about them, but when questioned in regard to their own affairs they are at once reserved and reticent. This peculiarity is so well understood in Catalonia that it has become a proverb there, and when a man professes ignorance of a matter of which he has full knowledge he is said to be "playing the Andorran."

In spite of their extreme prudence and great love of money, the Andorrans are free from malice, and are faithful to their word.

They discourage facilities of intercourse with the outer world which might attract

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strangers as permanent residents in their country, whose sterile soil barely supports its present population.

Hunting is the favorite amusement of those who are of an age to take part in it. The people are also very fond of making excursions to chapels and churches on saints' days. For this purpose families start together to attend mass. At the close of the religious services a repast is served in the open air. When this is finished, dancing begins to the music of the bagpipe or tambourine, during which the parents talk over the events of the day, and sometimes arrange marriages between the youthful members of the company.

Each village has its protecting saint, and celebrates annually its fête day by a religious ceremony as brilliant as the resources of the place permit, followed by a discharge of musketry, feasting, and dancing.

Baptisms and marriages are always made an occasion of festive pleasures.

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The carnival, with its masquerades and games and sports, is a great source of amusement.

In the solitude of their gloomy valleys the Andorrans live now as they have lived during many centuries, industrious in their monotonous labor, happy in their simple pleasures and in the belief that they enjoy "le but de toute société; le bien-être de tous par tous."

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF THE BISHOPS OF URGEL, FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

Saint Justus	before 527 and after 546.	
Simplicius	before 589 and after 599.	
Ranarius	was living in 633.	
Maurellus	653 to 683.	
Leubericus	683 to 693.	
Urbicius	700 to 704.	Uncertain.
Marcellus	705 to 721.	
Justus	722 to 733.	
Ludericus	735 to 754.	
Stephanus	755 to 765.	
Dotila	773.	
Felix	783 to 799.	
Leideratus	unknown.	
Possidonius	815 to 823.	
Sisebutus	was living in 833 and 840.	
Beatus	was living in 850.	
Wisadus I.	860 to 872.	
Ingobertus	was living in 885.	
Nantigisuis	before 900 and in 914.	
Rudulfus	before 930 and after 943.	

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Wisadus II.	was living in 978.
Salla	was living in 981, and later.
Ermengol	was living in 1035.
Eriballo	was living in 1036 and 1041.
Guillermo-Guifredo . .	1042 to 1075.
Bernardo-Guillermo .	1076 or 1077 to 1092.
Fulco	1092 to 1095.
San Odon	1095 to 1112.
Pedro-Berenguer	1113 to 1141.
Benardo-Sancho	1142 to 1162.
Bernardo-Roger	1163 to 1166.
Arnaldo de Perexen	1167 to 1195.
Bernardo de Castello	1195 to 1198.
Bernardo de Vilamur	1199 to 1203.
Pedro de Puigvert	1204 to 1230.
Ponce de Vilamur	1230 to 1257.
Abril	1257 to 1269.
Pedro de Urg	1269 to 1293.

APPENDIX B.

COUNTS OF URGEL UNDER THE CARLOVINGIAN RULE.

Sunifred	884 to 950.
Borrell	died in 993.
Ermengol I.	died in 1010.
Ermengol II.	died in 1040.
Ermengol III.	died in 1065.
Ermengol IV.	died in 1092.
Ermengol V.	died in 1112.
Ermengol VI.	died in 1154.

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Ermengol VII.	died in 1183.
Ermengol VIII.	died in 1208.
Ermengol IX.	died young.
Rodrigue	was living in 1278.
Ermengol X.	died in 1314.
Jaime	died in 1347.
Pedro	died in 1408.
Jaime II.	died in 1443.

APPENDIX C.

JOINT LORDS OF THE VALLEY. HOUSE OF FOIX AND SUCCESSORS.

Roger I.	died in 1040.
Bernard I.	died in 1096.
Roger II.	died in 1111.
Roger III.	died in 1120.
Roger IV.	died in 1143.
Roger-Bernard I.	died in 1188.
Raymond Roger	died in 1222.
Roger-Bernard II.	died in 1264.
Roger-Bernard III.	died in 1303.
Gaston I.	died in 1315.
Gaston II.	not known.
Gaston-Phébus I.	died in 1391.
Mathieu I.	died in 1398.
Gaston III.	died in 1461.
Gaston IV.	died in 1472.

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Gaston-Phébus II. . . . . died in 1472.
Left no children. His sister married Jean d'Albret. Their son and successor was
Henri I. . . . . died in 1515.
His daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, married Antoine de Bourbon, by whom there was born one son, Henri de Bourbon. Henri II., Count de Foix, King of Navarre, etc., became King of France under the name of Henri IV., who died in 1610, leaving
Louis XIII. . . . . died in 1643.
Louis XIV. . . . . died in 1715.
Louis XV. . . . . died in 1774.
Louis XVI. . . . . died in 1793.
Napoleon I. . . . . abdicated in 1814.
Louis XVIII. . . . . from 1814 to 1824.
Charles X. . . . . from 1824 to 1830.
Louis Philippe . . . . . from 1830 to 1848.
Napoleon III. . . . . from 1848 to 1870.
The Republic.

APPENDIX D.

ECCLESIASTICAL JOINT LORDS OF THE VALLEY.

Guillermo de Moncada . . . . from 1293 to 1308.
Raimundo de Lordato . . . . from 1309 to 1326.
Arnaldo de Lordato . . . . . from 1326 to 1341.
Pedro de Narbona . . . . . from 1341 to 1350.
Nicolas Capoci . . . . . 1350.
Hugo Desbach . . . . . 1351 to 1361.
Guillermo-Arnaldo de Patau . . 1361 to 1364.

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Pedro de Luna	1365 to 1371.
Berenguer de Eril	1371 to 1388.
Galieran de Villanova	1388 to 1415.
Francisco de Tovia	1416.
Arnaldo-Roger de Palhas	1443.
Jaime de Cardona	1462.
Pedro de Cardona	1472 to 1515.
Juan Despes	1515 to 1530.
Pedro Jordan de Urries	1534 to 1551.
Miguel Desping	1553 to 1556.
Juan Perez Garcia de Olivan	1556 to 1560.
Pedro de Castelet	1561 to 1571.
Juan Dimas Loris	1572 to 1576.
Miguel Geronimo Morell	1578 to 1579.
Hugo Ambrosio de Moncada	1580 to 1586.
Andres Capella	1588 to 1609.
Bernardo de Salva	1610 to 1620.
Luis Diaz Aux de Armendariz . . .	1622 to 1627.
Antonio Perez	1627 to 1633.
Pablo Duran	1634 to 1644.
Juan Manoel de Espinosa	1652 to 1664.
Melchior Palau	1664 to 1670.
Pedro de Capons	1670 to 1681.
Juan Bautista Desbach	1682 to 1688.
Olaguer de Monserrat	1689 to 1694.
Julian Cano	1694 to 1714.
Simeon de Guinda y Apezteguy . . .	1714 to 1737.
Jorge Curado y Torreblanca	1738 to 1747.
Sebastian de Victoria Emparan y Loyola	1747 to 1756.
Francisco Josep Catalan de Ocon . .	1757 to 1762.

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Francisco Fernandez de Jativa . . .	1763.
Joaquin de Santiyan y Valdiviesco . .	1772.
Juan Garcia Montenegro	1780.
José de Boltas	1785.
Francisco Antonio de la Duena y Cisneras	1797.

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